

"SPEAKER RANDALL'S ECONOMY."

Of late the Democrats in Congress have exhibited a wonderful degree of interest in reducing the public expenses. They propose to reduce the pay of the army officers; they have cut down the salaries of the postmasters since they got control of the House three years ago; they have such a high regard for public economy that they have gone so far as to cut down the small pay of some of the lower employees about the House of Representatives; but they have not thought so much of "public economy" as to touch their own salaries. That's a different thing, and when their own pockets are deeply interested their cry of economy is a humbug and their profession as reformers a fraud. Last week the Democrats in the House were driven against the wall and made to bite the dust, when the question of salaries was being discussed. The New York Tribune in editorially commenting upon that debate and upon Speaker Randall's "economy," as illustrated by his Salary Grab record, and his action during the present Congress, says:

"Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, having inquired why the Speaker did not now propose to cut down the compensation of members, was informed that whenever the gentleman should make a proposition to that effect he would find Mr. Randall with him. It being the duty of Mr. Randall's Committee on Appropriations to do this and Mr. Williams having virtually no sort of chance to get such a proposition before the House, it may occur to the reader that Speaker Randall did not meet the question squarely as he might. But then it must be borne in mind that this is a Democratic Congress, and to expect Democrats to reconcile their acts when in a minority with what they do and say when they are in a majority is simply absurd. It was very wrong to remind Mr. Randall of these offensive hypones, or to insinuate that he has been inconsistent. As a matter of fact he has been perfectly consistent all the time. It was good Democratic policy to load down the Republicans with the Salary Grab, and it's good Democratic policy now to cut down appropriations and to economize for the Opposition. That is just about the size of it. And Mr. Randall is consistent always in seizing opportunities for making capital and looking out for No. 1. And then how beautifully obedient he is to the will of the people! Why, he actually came very near restoring the \$5,000 back pay when he found the people condemned it. But some how he didn't."

The thirty-second annual session of the Wisconsin State Medical Association will begin at Milwaukee this evening, the opening exercises to begin at seven o'clock, in the Court House. The address of the President, Dr. Darius Mason, of Prairie du Chien, will be delivered in the evening. Arrangements have been made by the officers of the Association by which members and delegates paying full fare in going to Milwaukee will be returned over St. Paul, the Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Railroads at one-fifth rate, on presentation of the Secretary's certificate of attendance.

Ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild of this State, who has been Consul to Liverpool since October, 1872, has been nominated by President Hayes as Consul General of Paris, which is just now the most important consulate in Europe. Fairchild's promotion is well deserved. The pay is the same—\$6,000 per annum—but there is much more honor attached to a consul generalship, than to a mere consul, and beside that Paris is a more desirable place than Liverpool. He will now fill the highest position as consul at the disposal of the Government.

ANOTHER PROMINENT SUICIDE.

Milwaukee became excited on Sunday by the report that John M. Binkley, a professional gentleman and a prominent citizen of that place had committed suicide by drowning. He disappeared on Saturday evening and his body has not been found. Binkley had somewhat of an interesting and a checkered career. He was at one time assistant attorney general of the United States, was a man of considerable ability, and was ex-officio of the Milwaukee News. He was a politician of some prominence, but in his later years did not act with discretion. Pecuniary misfortune overtook him. He became melancholy, his mind wandered, and as a matter of course he joined the Greenback party, and finally found permanent relief only in self-destruction. The evening Wisconsin states the truth when it says that "when a man's mind is tottering, and his pockets are empty, and he feels the sharp stings of being thrown out of steady employment, the seductive theory that the government can remedy nearly all our commercial and social evils, by the issuing of a paper currency *ad libitum*, is enough to render such a man totally crazy. The ballast of the mind has gone and the wildest of all delusions, that of the Greenback, has taken possession of him. But Mr. Binkley could not persuade the people to adopt his theories, and that disappointment, together with his domestic anxieties, has wrecked this worthy man."

His history as given by the press of Milwaukee, shows how some men of ability, with good start in life, of excellent opportunities, are doomed to disappointment, misfortune, and want. A considerable portion of his life was spent in Washington, and while there he wrote some articles for the Evening Wisconsin which were admirably well written and attracted much attention. Recently he was employed on the editorial staff of the News, but the Wisconsin says "his tone was too high for the average Democrat, and therefore could not be called a popular editor." Not being able to obtain a modest interest in that paper he quit his editorial position, and began the practice of the law. His wife, of whom he was jealous, is a niece of the Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston. During their stay in Washington, they lived well, but Binkley's income wasted away, he could find no steady employment, he became sorely troubled over his domestic affairs, and this coupled with his financial reverses, drove him to the commission of suicide. His wife and children are living at Knoxville, Tennessee.

WHITAKER AS A DEFAULTER.

On Monday the President sent to the Senate communications from the Attorney-General of the United States, and from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to Senator Howe's resolution of last March, calling for information in regard to the liabilities of Judge Whitaker, of New Orleans, while he held the office of United States Assistant Treasurer and of Collector of Internal Revenue in that part. The substance of Secretary Sherman's report is that a suit for \$11,182 is now pending against Whitaker, on his account as Collector of Revenue, from 1863 to 1875; and that while he held the office of Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, between October, 1866 and May, 1867, there occurred a

deficit of \$1,076,797, which was subsequently reduced to \$680,891.

Whitaker's answer is that the deficit arose from his accepting from his predecessor, Assistant Treasurer Way, about \$500,000 of certificates of the First National Bank of New Orleans, and counting them as cash on hand. Besides which, he had afterward received a number of certified checks of Way, who was then President of the bank, and converted them into sundry notes and bills of exchange, which were counted as cash. A suit for the recovery of the deficit was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, and in 1872, judgment was rendered in favor of Whitaker, the jury basing their finding of facts upon the act of settlement between the late Assistant Treasurer, Way, and the United States, whereby the debt due to the Government was discharged by the assignment of all Way's property. There was, he alleges, no error in the verdict, and no bill of exceptions was asked for.

The Heavens Chinese is getting pretty roughly handled by Congress. The immigration of the Chinese to this country has been a question which has occasioned considerable thought for some time. The matter was brought before Congress, and on Monday both the Senate and the House Committees on Education and Labor, agreed to report bills against such immigration. The main point of the bills is that it shall be a misdemeanor, for any master or owner of a vessel to bring more than fifteen Chinese passengers, male or female, to the United States after the first of January, 1879. There is to be a fine imposed of one hundred dollars on every emigrant over the number of fifteen landed on any one trip.

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THE NEWS.

The Empress of Russia Announces an Understanding with England.

And Says the Peace of Europe is Assured.

Failure of the Scheme to Reduce the Tobacco Tax in the House.

Debate on the Bankruptcy Law in the United States Senate.

Ex-Governor Fairchild to be Consul-General at Paris.

Ex-Governor Packard to be Consul at Liverpool.

Senator Gordon's Speech on the Anti-Resumption Bill.

Interesting National and State Items.

NO WAH!

The Empress of Russia Announces that an Understanding with England has been Reached and Peace is Assured.

LONDON, May 7.—The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Empress of Russia announced in the saloon of the Czarowitz on Sunday that an understanding with England was now to be reached, and that peace was assured. Baron Jomini made the same announcement on the evening of the same day to guests in his own house. It adds great weight to the statement to know that the Baron is now really the Chancellor of the Russian Empire, having entirely replaced Prince Gortschakoff since his illness.

TOBACCO.

Failure of the Scheme to Reduce the Tobacco Tax in the House—The Bankruptcy Law.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the House today the scheme to reduce the tax on tobacco received its quietus, as did the scheme to reduce the tax on whisky some weeks ago. This action is doubly important because of its connection with the income tax. The revival of the latter was urged as necessary, in order to sustain the revenues of the government after the tobacco tax was reduced. Burchard, of Illinois, voted for the income tax in committee for this reason only, and now that the tobacco question is settled, he and many other members of the House will withdraw their support from the income scheme.

AT PARIS.

Governor Fairchild Appointed Consul-General to Paris.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The appointment of Governor Fairchild as Consul-General to Paris is in accordance with the State Department's theory of Civil Service. It has been determined that Torbet, the present Consul-General should be removed. He has not given satisfaction, and is not regarded as an efficient Consul. There are 160 applications filed for the Paris Consulate, including at least 100 quite distinguished persons with very influential endorsements. Governor Fairchild was not Secretary Evans' choice. He preferred Merrill, a personal friend and a resident of Paris. Later Evans' choice has been Schuyler Crosby, Consul-General at Florence, and in the promotion of Fairchild and the appointment of Packard the President seems to have taken matters into his own hands.

GORDON.

Senator Gordon's Speech on the Anti-Resumption Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—General Gordon's Democratic friends who announced that in his speech he would speak of the wrongs perpetrated by Northern capitalists on the oppressed working classes, were entirely misinformed. There was nothing of the kind in his long and eloquent remarks, and, on the contrary, he complimented the enterprise, grand industry, and the commercial achievements which make up Northern civilization. The industrial interests of all sections, he said, were identical. Against contraction, however, he waged relentless warfare, as responsible for our financial trouble, but he admitted he was an advocate of resumption at the earliest period compatible with public interest. The Government's credit and the citizens' interest were one, and inseparable. The rich man has no greater interest in the stability of the Government than the poor man. He was warmly complimented at the close of his remarks by Senators on both sides of the Chamber, including a number of the strongest advocates of contraction.

PACKARD'S PLUM.

The Nomination of Governor Packard to be Consul at Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The nomination of Packard to be Consul at Liver-

pool has been in contemplation for some time. He was offered the place once before the Collectorship at New Orleans was filled, but declined it. It is possible that he may now accept, as it is one of the most valuable Consulates within the gift of the President. The Blue Book sets the compensation at \$6,000, but the office is supposed to be worth certainly \$10,000. In the days before official fees were required to be returned to the treasury, that Consulate has been worth \$20,000 per year. It was estimated to be worth that when Hawthorne filled it, and of late years it has been rated as an office of \$20,000, which amounted to \$18,000 or \$20,000. Most of the fee is not required to be returned into the Treasury.

WISCONSIN MATTERS.

The Governor—Stirge in Milwaukee—Accident at Sturgeon Bay—The Suicide of Mercury—An Insane Girl—Suicide of Hon. John M. Binkley.

MADISON, May 6.—Governor Smith left the city this morning for Washington, to be gone a week or ten days, on business of the State.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—2:30 a. m.—At 2 a. m. a fire broke out in Marshall & Co.'s large organ factory. The building and contents were totally destroyed. Several large organs were on hand awaiting shipment. Loss, \$25,000 to \$40,000.

MANTOWOC, May 6.—William K. Dresser, foreman in a saw-mill at Sturgeon Bay, while engaged in hauling up logs this afternoon, attempted to loosen the chains. He got hold of the wrong pulley and was caught by the hooks and carried over the mill-wheel and thrown with terrible force to the floor, breaking his shoulder, arm, and leg, and severing the body fully eight inches into the bowels. He died instantly.

MADISON, Wis., May 6.—Mr. R. G. Norton, of this city, who some years ago constructed a fine telescope, was quite successful in observing the transit on the highest point of the University grounds to-day. In the morning clouds interfered, and no contacts were observed. The clouds continued to obscure the face of the sun until 1:30. At this time Mercury was seen for a few minutes near the center. It was not seen again until about 3 p. m., and was then nearly two-thirds across. Three or four minutes before the second internal contact the sun appeared, and the contact was observed 4 hours 41 minutes 31.5 seconds, local time. The transit was observed at 4 hours 47 minutes 18.5 seconds. The telescope used was a four-inch equatorial, magnifying 115 times. One mean time and one sidereal chronometer were used.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 6.—For some time past a young Danish girl named Benjamin has been engaged by a gentleman of this city as a servant. She has been recently attending some religious revival meetings, and seemed greatly affected thereby. A short time since she left home, and the supposition was that she had committed suicide. A few days since a farmer who was about three miles from the city was attracted by a dog barking in the vicinity of his corn-crib. Supposing the dog had found a human body, he went to investigate and found a woman therein. He opened the door and ordered the woman to come out, and she complied. He took her to his house, where he gave her something to eat, and found that she was the Benjamin girl. She stated that she had been without food or drink for six days, and that she could no longer stand, and crawled from under the barn to get a drink of water. Here the dog frightened her, and she ran into the corn-crib to escape. She presented a pitiable appearance, as she was a mere shadow of her former self. She was brought to the city, and is now an inmate of the state insane hospital.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—There seems to be little doubt that Hon. John M. Binkley, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, committed suicide by drowning in the lake near St. Francis' Seminary, near the south end of the bay. He left several letters addressed to parties in this city, the contents of which show conclusively his intent to suicide. All efforts to recover his body have thus far been of no avail. The immediate cause of his rash act is attributed to mental aberration, brought on by domestic troubles. Mr. Binkley's family consisted of a wife, from whom he was separated, and four children, who are now at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Different Ways of Different Crimes.

Edmund About says: "At the age of 25 an American has tried a dozen ways of life, made four fortunes, a bankruptcy, and two campaigns; pleaded a cause, preached a religion, killed six men with a revolver, enfranchised a negro, and conquered an island. An Englishman has passed two examinations, has been attached to an embassy, founded a counting-house, converted a Catholic, made a tour of the world, and read the complete works of Sir Walter Scott. A Frenchman has rhymed a tragedy, written in two journals, received three sword wounds, attempted two suicides, troubled the peace of fourteen husbands, and changed his political opinions nineteen times over. A German has scarred the faces of fourteen of his intimate friends, swallowed sixty tons of beer and the philosophy of Hegel, sung 1,000 couplets, compromised a man's soul, arrested a million of papers, and been conquered in two revolutions. A Roman Prince has done nothing, learned nothing, seen nothing, loved nothing, suffered nothing. The gate of a cloister is thrown open, a young girl with no more experience than himself is led forth, and these two innocents proceed to kneel before a priest, who licenses them to begin a fresh stock of innocents."

A Baptism of Hundreds.

From the Richmond State.
On Sunday morning the roads leading across Chambers Park were filled with persons, white and black, male and female, from the gray-haired sire to the infant in arms, all hurrying in the direction of Gilie's creek to witness the great baptizing. By 10 o'clock a. m. at least 4,000 persons had assembled on the York River Railroad and the surrounding hills, and the long line of new converts, male and female, in twos, arrived on the ground and stood in readiness on either side of the stream—the males on one side and the females on the other. The females were dressed in white, with white turbans around their heads, and the men with white shirts, and white handkerchiefs around their heads, awaiting patiently under the burning sun the arrival of their turn. After the singing of a hymn and a short prayer the Rev. Scott Gwathmey, accompanied by one of his deacons, stepped down into the water, and the baptizing was begun. The females were served first, and they were quickly disposed of to make room for others in waiting. The men outnumbered the women, and by 12:30 the ceremony was over, and 233 persons had been immersed by one man. The converts for the most part were very quiet and un-

demonstrative, but occasionally some manifestation of religious fervor would break out.

One old woman, about 70 years of age, walking on crutches, hobbled to the pool, and was among those baptized. She was taken in the arms of a stalwart deacon and borne out to the dressing room.

Whence His Wealth.
California Advertiser.

One of the richest Chinamen in this city is doubtless Mr. Chew Kow Yip, who came to this city a penniless Mongolian thief about seven years ago. All his wealth has been obtained by committing to memory four simple words. You saved my life. The second night after his arrival he broke into a dry-goods store, and was just carrying away his booty when a policeman collared him, and prepared to march him down to the City Hall. He made no resistance, but innocently remarked, "You saved my life, and Officer Mulligan did wildly toward North Beach, giving his prisoner the opportunity to steal seven more undershirts, of which he promptly availed himself. He was only once brought into court, being charged with a wholesale diamond robbery, and when asked to plead guilty or not guilty, he simply repeated the words of his charm in a voice of complaint and full of expression. The Court cleared in less than forty seconds, two of the jury leaving their hats behind, and the Judge his gold spectacles, all of which Mr. Chew Kow Yip appropriated, together with the loose change in the clerk's drawer. The wealthy heathen is entirely free from leprosy. He will sail in the steamer for Hong Kong with about \$90,000.

Uses of the Phonograph.

Professor Edison thus enumerates the possible uses of the phonograph: 1. For dictating, it will take the place of shorthand reporters, as thus: A man who has many letters to write will talk them to the phonograph, and send the sheets directly to his correspondents, who will lay them on the phonograph and hear what they have to say. Such letters as go to people who have no phonograph will be copied from the machine by the office-boy.

2. For reading. A first-class, elocutionist will read one of Dickens' novels to the phonograph. It can all be printed on a sheet ten inches square, and these can be multiplied by the million copies by a cheap process of electrotyping. These sheets will be sold for say twenty-five cents. A man is tired and his wife's eyes are failing, and so they sit around the table and hear the phonograph read from this sheet the whole novel with all the expressions of a first-class reader. See? A company for printing these is already organized in New York.

3. It will sing in the very voice of Patti and Kellogg, so that any family may have an opera any evening.

4. It may be used as a musical composer. When singing some favorite airs backward it hits some lovely airs, and I believe a musician could get one valuable popular melody every day by experimenting in that way.

5. It may be used to read to inmates of blind asylums, or to the ignorant who have never learned to read.

6. It may be used to teach languages, and I have already sold the right to use it to teach children the alphabet. Suppose Stanley had had one, and thus obtained for the world all the dialects of central Africa.

7. It will be used to make toy talk. A company has already been organized to make speaking dolls. They will speak in a little girl's voice, and will never lose the gift any more than a little girl.

8. It will be used to learn the right readings of passages. In fact, its utility will be endless.

The Common Enemy.

In order to make headway against the common enemy, Disease, it is necessary to oppose him with persistence. It very frequently happens that a remedy perfectly adequate to the necessities of the case, if persisted in, is condemned and thrown aside because a few doses of it do not cure a malady. How unreasonable and unjust would such a judgment be regarding Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most popular and highly sanctioned medicines of the day, a potent invigorant and an invariably successful remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, rheumatism and gout, inactivity and weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and for the infirmities incident to the decline of life. No fact is better established than the above, yet in order to experience its truth those afflicted with obstinate forms of disease should give this benignant curative a patient trial. If they do, they may rely upon decisive curative results.

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed for in the Janesville, Wis., Post Office for the week ending May 7, 1878:

LADIES.
Ballou, Mrs. Lizzie. Patch, Miss J. I.
Cushman, Mrs. Julia. Smith, Miss Edith B.
Conroy, Miss Maggie. Wilcox, Miss Emma.
Pier, Mrs. Thomas.

GENTLEMEN.
Anderson, C. S.
Buchanan, J. W.
Driscoll, Thomas.
Krauser, Arnold.
Larsche, Joseph.
Lene, Fred.
More, Ray D.
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised" naming the date.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

COUNTY COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas J. Kuger, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of William Kuger, representing that said deceased late of the town of Harmony, in said county, died intestate on the 21st day of April, 1878, leaving property in said county, and praying that he may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered that said petition be heard before the city of Janesville in said county, on the 21st day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said petition and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once each week, prior to said hearing, in the Janesville Gazette, a daily newspaper printed and published in the said city—Dated May 6th 1878.

AMOS P. PRICHARD,
County Judge.

PERSONAL.

Wanted.

INFORMATION.

Of Benjamin Hemstock or William Hemstock: when last heard from residing in Wisconsin. George Hemstock, a daily newspaper printed in Iowa. Address A. D. Mineral Park, Mohave county, Arizona, April 6, 1878. my4ddaw1w

TO RENT!

One of the best located houses in fourth ward, newly painted, calimined and papered, good barn, well and cistern; eight dollars to desirable tenant. C. E. RANOUS, my4ddaw1w

AMUSEMENTS.

Myers Opera House!
Two Nights Only.
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7 and 8.
Grand Tour of the Young American Tragedian,
Mr. E. T. STETSON

Supported by A Star Dramatic Company consisting of
16 ARTISTS!
Selected from the First Class Theaters of the East.

TUESDAY MAY 7,
Neck and Neck!

Change of bill each night.
THE PUBLIC DEMAND RECOGNIZED POPULAR PRICES—50, 35, and 25 cents.
Reserved Seats at Moseley Bros's.
My4ddaw1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS,
MECHANICS,
And everybody in the habit of wearing READY MADE CLOTHING, should not fail to examine our new Spring Stock, and be sure to bring YOUR BOYS with you as we make a great specialty of their sizes in clothing. Working Pants, and Business Suits at prices that will astonish the oldest inhabitant.

SMITH & SON.

Square dealing clothiers for Men and Boys.

The Way to Make Money.

Is to save it by purchasing your

FURNITURE!

OF

M. HANSON & CO.

CHAMBER SUITES!

At prices that defy competition. We call special attention to our new

FRENCH DRESSER

AND

DRESSING CASES,

Which for beauty of style and finish cannot be equalled. We manufacture the suites and warrant them as represented. A full line of

Parlor Suites, Dining Room,

KITCHEN FURNITURE!

Always on hand. The Public will please remember that we are not connected with any other Furniture Company in this city. Our Ware Rooms are in the rear of the First National Bank.

M. HANSON & CO.
april7dw1w—3rdmo

ALL READY!

FOR

Spring Trade!

My Stock of

Foreign and Domestic Cloths

GENT'S

Furnishing Goods

HATS and CAPS,

Trunks and Traveling Bags is Complete.

Call and See My NEW PRICES.

J. L. FORD.

SHIRT PATTERNS

CUT TO ORDER. PRICE 10 CENTS.
Jan7dw1w

FURNITURE

RETAILED AT

WHOLESALE PRICES

Don't buy a dollar's worth until you have got Britton & Kimball's prices. They are selling Marble Top Chamber Sets cheaper than any house in the city—their own make. Next door to Postoffice. We buy all goods for Cash, and will give you the benefit of our cash.

Seasoned Lumber,
And warranted not to fall to pieces.

PARLOR FURNITURE!

The largest and most stylish lot ever shown in this country. The prices are low, and will suit any one wishing to purchase.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES!

Beautiful and cheap. Call and see them. Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture very low. Look around and get prices at other places, then come and see us, and we will do you goods. Children's Carriages, Violoncellos, Boys' Wagon, Toy Carts, &c. Don't fail to call and see us. Next door to Postoffice. We buy all goods for Cash, and will give you the benefit of our cash.

Thanks for past favors,
BRITTON & KIMBALL.

TO RENT!

A house in good condition, excellent location, large grounds. Terms reasonable to first class parties. For particulars apply to

GEO. BARNES.

ORECLOSURE BLANKS!
Printed and For Sale by
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

COLLARS and CUFFS a Specialty
and can be sent by mail at small expense.
For Price Lists, Etc., address
126 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
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